

Owen & Moore, Druggists and Booksellers

Clarksville, Tenn.

Constantly on hand a full supply of

School Books,
Miscellaneous Books,
Sunday School Books,
Writing Paper,
Envelopes, Pens,
Pencils, Slates, Inks,
Copy Books,
Blank Books,
And everything pertaining to Office Stationery.

Pure Drugs,
Patent Medicines,
Dye-Stuffs, Paints,
Oils, Varnishes, Teas,
Spices, Perfumery,
Toilet Articles,
Cigars
and Tobacco,
Pure Wines and Liquors for Medicinal Purposes.

Our Entire Stock is Fresh.

CALL AND EXAMINE.

L. GAUCHAT,

57 Franklin Street, Clarksville, Tenn.



Has just received a large variety of

French and American Clocks,

Which he is selling at lowest prices.

Particular attention paid to repairing fine Watches, Clocks, Jewelry and Fancy Goods in the most perfect manner. All work warranted.
Nov. 22, 1879-11

S. B. STEWART,

DEALER IN

Drugs and Medicines,

Paints, Oils, Toilet Articles,

Stationery, School Books, Etc.

(Stand formerly occupied by McCauley & Co.)

Clarksville, Tenn.

I cordially invite my friends and former patrons to come and examine stock and prices.
August 10, 1878-11

DORITY,
OLDHAM,
POINDEXTER.

Dority, Oldham & Co.,

Wholesale and Retail

GROCERS!

No. 30 Franklin St.,

Clarksville, - - Tenn.

The customers of this house may rely on getting full value for their money. Our stock is entirely fresh, and was bought for CASH.

Orders by mail will receive the most careful attention.

Respectfully,

DORITY, OLDHAM & CO.

October 26, 1878-11

New Firm! New Goods!

J. F. WARFIELD.

J. B. REYNOLDS.

WARFIELD & REYNOLDS,

(OPPOSITE FOX & SMITH'S)

If you want bargains in

Drugs and Stationery, Patent Medicines, Dye Stuffs, Perfumery, Toilet Articles, Spices, Give us a call. We keep a full line of the above at

The Peoples Drug Store!

Prescriptions accurately compounded night or day.

January 4, 1875-11

DRUGS AND PAINTS

TOILET ARTICLES,

SCHOOL BOOKS AND STATIONERY,

Tobacco, Cigars and Liquors,

AT

G. N. BYERS

BY WHOLESALE OR RETAIL.

BE SURE

And try V. L. WILLIAMS, the shoe man, for Boots, Shoes, Hats, Caps, etc., before buying elsewhere. We sell the best goods, in latest styles, and at the very lowest prices.

No. 25 Franklin Street,
Clarksville, Tenn.RICH, BROADBENT & CO.,
CLARKSVILLE, TENN.

THE BEST Clarksville Wagons



At Reduced Prices!

The Clarksville Wagon Co. makes the very best Wagons known to the trade, uses none but thoroughly seasoned timber and other materials of the best quality. Prices Reduced as low as the inferior work of distant factories. We will not be undersold. We offer A No. 1 Wagons, strong and substantial, at very low figures. All our work is warranted. Call at Factory, or on Fox & Smith, Agents, and examine our Wagons before buying.

J. P. Y. WHITFIELD, President.
B. W. MACRAE, Treasurer.

June 21, 1879-11

TRADE PALACE!

Grand Fall and Winter Opening

OF

DRY GOODS, CLOTHING, DRESS GOODS,

Boots, Shoes, Hats, Caps,
BLANKETS, SHAWLS, SKIRTS, ELANNELS, ETC.,

—AT—

Lieber's Trade Palace.

We have now in store the largest stock of Dry Goods, Clothing, Dress Goods, Blankets, Shawls, Skirts, Flannels, Boots, Shoes, etc., of any house in Clarksville, all bought before the late rise in goods, and will be sold extremely low, according to present hard times.

A full stock of Flannels, 50 pairs of Blankets, 100 pieces of Jeans and Doeskins, Canton Flannels, 2,000 yards Brown Cotton.

150 PIECES OF FALL PRINTS!
3,000 yards Dress G-ods, with Trimmings to match, in Silks, Satins and Velvets.

The largest assortment and finest line of FANCY Hosiery for Children, Misses and Ladies in the city.

A beautiful line of Black, Garnet, Plum, Seal Brown, Myrtle Green, and Navy Blue Cashmires, for sale very low.

The Largest Line of Fall and Winter Clothing

In this market, which we will sell at 10 per cent. less than last year, 250 Men's suits, 100 Boys' and Youths', 300 Overcoats of all styles and prices. A very large assortment of

LADIES' CLOAKS, CHAPER THAN EVER.

Our entire stock of CARPETS, 15 per cent. cheaper than Eastern cost, to close out.

We invite you to come and price our goods, as we will give you the most goods and biggest bundles for the least money.

We also will inform the public that we have made arrangements with an Eastern Buyer who will watch the market closely, and send us NEW GOODS WEEKLY, which we will sell 15 per cent. cheaper than any other house in the city.

Our motto will be, QUICK SALES AND SMALL PROFITS, and we will not be undersold by anybody.

The Trade Palace is the Place to Buy Your Goods,

And it behooves the rich man and the poor man, the farmer and the mechanic, the laborer and the rest of mankind to call and convince yourselves, before you buy elsewhere, as a dollar saved is a dollar made.

Thanking the public and my friends for their very liberal patronage in the past, and hoping a continuance of the same in the future.

Respectfully,

PHILIP LIEBER.

P. S.—Clothing will be made a specialty this fall, and will be sold 10 per cent. cheaper than any other house in the city will sell them.

We also have a large lot of Remnants in Calico and Worsteds goods which we will sell for 50 cents on the dollar.

sept. 27-1y

Franklin Bank,

FRANKLIN STREET,
CLARKSVILLE, TENN.

STOCKHOLDERS.

Virgil A. Barnett,
M. T. F. P. W. Jones,
J. M. Anderson,
W. H. Green,
W. T. McElroy,
Geo. S. Joseph.

P. C. HAMBAUGH, President.
L. B. MOSELEY, Vice-Prest.

W. S. FOLK, Cashier.

Prompt Attention to Collections.
Nov. 24, 1874-11

From Union City.

EDS CHRONICLE: My thoughts naturally turn to your city this evening, and knowing you like to hear from different points, I write, but will trespass only a short while on your time.

We were thrown into a commotion yesterday on seeing a gentleman, with valise in hand and wearing a "stove-pipe" hat, coming down our street. All went forth to welcome the junior local editor, when lo and behold! he vanished, stove-pipe and all, into one of our neighbor's houses. "Disappointed again!" exclaimed the "head of the house," resuming his CHRONICLE, for visions of the Lake and all its enjoyments had with the gentleman.

Your county is well represented here at present. Among the new arrivals Rev. J. W. Hanner is reported. We will be delighted if he will preach for us on his return from the lake.

Our pastor, Rev. J. H. Roberts, left this morning for Conference, but we hope he will return to us, for he has been instrumental in building up our church to a very considerable extent, and by his Christian walk has endeared himself not only to his congregation, but has won the esteem of all who know him.

Our school is in a flourishing condition. I do not know how your Prof. P. is succeeding, but ours is a perfect success. There are between three and four hundred pupils under his charge. He is advancing them rapidly, maintaining perfect order and system; the older girls obeying through Love, the younger ones and the boys through fear, perhaps. Miss Sallie Rogers, of your city, is one of the assistant teachers. Although Miss Sallie has been with us only a short time, yet 'tis sufficient to gain for her many friends and admirers.

The delightful Indian summer seems to have given place suddenly to cold, disagreeable winter.

We can now inform you of an other important addition to our city. The bank is in operation; J. E. Beck, President, Bishop McVey, Cashier. If open, they will have money to loan, no doubt they will do a lively business.

One of our distinguished ministers of other days preached for us Saturday night, Sunday and Sunday night—Dr. J. B. West, of Nashville. How much we enjoyed his sermons! for from our earliest recollections we have admired this good man. Saturday night he preached from the text "All things work together for good to those who love the Lord;" Sunday, the funeral of the wife and child of Dr. E. Beck.

Monday night, the "Transfiguration of Christ." I would never attempt to comment on Dr. West's sermons, suffice it to say he preached, and that our church could not seat the congregation assembled to hear him. I often wonder why it is that God created some of his creatures so grand, great and good and others so weak, ignorant and evil. Dr. West, having received his five talents, has indeed gained the other five to offer the creator of all greatness, and doubtless as he looks back down the dark vista of the past, he remembers the troubles through which he has passed and the hours he has devoted to his work, he fully realizes how delightful it will be to hear the Master say, "Well done, thou good and faithful servant."

There is nothing more sublime than to see those great men, great men descending "the western declivity of life" that leads to the Jordan of death, battling for the Lord while life and strength shall last.

M. L. W.
Union City, Nov. 17, 1879.

We are glad to learn, as we do, from the Brownsville Bee that Captain John Deary and Captain E. C. Montgomery, a Hatchie river captain in the early days of navigation on that stream, are making a canoe trip down the river, engaging the large boat which they will soon place in the trade on that river.

The Postmaster at Satterly Springs, Md., who was commissioned by Andrew Jackson Dec. 14, 1830, was the oldest Postmaster in the country, but he records of the Post-office show that Roswell Bersley, Postmaster at North Lansing, N. Y., antedates him by nearly two years, and a half year, having been commissioned by John Quincy Adams June 20, 1828. This does not exhaust the record, and who may possibly be some one who has been longer in the service. Next.

The Oldest Postmaster.
Washington National Republican.

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Two women at Union, Tenn., had a duel in regular man style. They both fired at the world, and one hit a boy who was climbing over the fence with a watermelon, and the other hit a calf in a field. Both having drawn blood, they acknowledged that they had received satisfaction.

Public Health.
The Drainage and Sewerage of Cities.
A Paper Read Before the American Health Association by Col. Geo. E. Waring, of New York, N. Y., at Nashville, Tenn., Nov. 10th, 1879.

The president of the Association to prepare a paper concerning the most perfect method of city sewerage, one which may serve as a standard of comparison in considering the character of existing work. It would favor of presumption to describe or to prescribe methods radically different and better than those now in use. It is impossible to foretell the improvements which are to grow out of the present rapidly increasing interest in the subject, and the ingenious men in all that relates to sanitary practice. If I were to attempt now to set forth the details of a perfect system of sewerage I fear that my recommendations, like Dr. Richardson's City Hygiene, would surpass what practical men and the arguments of capital would accept. The most that it is prudent to do is to consider the question in its purely sanitary bearings and to indicate what may be the best requirements of a public health measure, in the light of our present knowledge.

As we can judge of the future from the indications of the present, it would seem that in one respect we are to witness a very marked change in the practice of sanitary work. The reason for this is a distinct separation between the application of sewerage to the removal of waste and water, and the construction of conduits for the property of public and private property. This latter, like the construction of roads and bridges, will be treated as a purely civil engineering question, and the sewerage, as an indirect sanitary relation. The interests of public health, so far as sewerage is concerned, will, in my opinion, be best served by close adherence to the collection and removal of foul waters, and to their proper final disposition. This suggestion is not new. The discussion between the advocates of the combined and the separate systems of sewerage, especially in England, has long been active. The issue between them seemed doubtful until the matter of agricultural or chemical purification of the effluent became prominent.

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which, in spite of the greatest care, creates a roughness which is liable to create obstructions. The upper end of each branch sewer should be provided with a Field's flash tank of sufficient capacity to secure the thorough daily cleaning of so much of the conduit as from its limited flow is liable to deposit solid matter by the way. There should be sufficient manholes, covered by open gratings, to admit air for ventilation.

If the directions already given are adhered to, manholes will not be necessary for cleansing. The use of the flash tank will be a safeguard against deposits. With the system of ventilation about to be described, it will suffice to place the manholes at intervals of not less than one thousand feet. For the complete ventilation of the sewers it should be made compulsory for every household to make his connection without a tap, and to furnish an uninterrupted ventilating channel, four inches in diameter, throughout its entire length. This is directly the reverse of the system which is now in vogue, and which is a great disadvantage. The atmosphere contains too much of the impure gases to make it prudent to connect the house drains and soil pipes. With the system of small pipes now described, the flushing would be so constant and so complete, and the amount of ventilation furnished, as compared with the volume of air to be charged, would be so great that the gas produced in the traps and the accumulated sewage is sent rapidly up the stack, and is removed by the constant movement of air through the latter.

With the sewers should be through inlets pointing in the direction of the flow, and these inlets should be flamed-shaped so that their flow may be delivered at the bottom of the sewer, and so that they may withdraw the air from its crown; that is, the vertical diameter of the sewer at its point of junction should be the same as the diameter of the sewer. All changes of direction should be gradual, and the fall from the head of each branch to the outlet should be continuous. Changes of grade within the limits of a reasonable, should always be gradual. So far as circumstances will allow, the drains should be brought together and they should finally discharge through one or two main outlets. The outlet, if water-locked should have ample means for the admission of air, and the mouth should be protected against the direct action of the wind.

It will be seen that the system of sewerage here described is radically different from the usual practice. I believe that it is, in all essential particulars, much better adapted to the plan of sanitary drainage. It is cleaner, much more completely ventilated, and is exactly adapted to the work to be performed. It is a system of sewerage, and not a system of drainage. It is a system of sewerage, and not a system of drainage. It is a system of sewerage, and not a system of drainage.

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